

PLOT AGAINST CLEMENCEAU IS LAID TO BOLSHEVIST AGENTS

symptoms technically, just as if they were those of another person.

Nothing definite can be known as to what the results of the Premier's injuries are likely to be until an x-ray examination of the wound taken this morning is developed and examined by the doctors. The wound in itself is slight, but necessarily serious for a man as old as is the French Prime Minister.

The physicians say that his heart and arteries are young, and they point out that he has been a lifelong abstainer, and has not smoked for twenty years.

His enforced inaction is weighing heavily upon the Premier and the doctors find him a bad patient, unwilling to obey all their orders. He insisted in receiving visitors all day yesterday and in discussing current business with Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, who called upon him late in the evening for the third time after the shooting.

The Premier raised the question as to whether the Supreme Council should sit this afternoon, as had been arranged, and expressed the wish that the decision be left to the delegates of the other great powers. Consequently Paul Dubast, the General Secretary of the Peace Conference, was instructed to call upon the American, British, Italian and Japanese delegations and get their views.

It was considered probable that the delegates would suggest waiting for a few days, probably until the beginning of next week, before resuming their work.

BOLSHEVIK PLOT TO KILL CLEMENCEAU IS HINTED IN PARIS

One Account Says Plans Were Laid in Switzerland—Police Had Warning.

PARIS. Feb. 20.—Was the attempt upon Premier Clemenceau's life of Bolshevik origin? Is a question being insistently asked here. The Main-to-day recalls that a few days ago a Geneva newspaper announced that the Bolsheviks in Lausanne, Switzerland, were plotting against M. Clemenceau's life and that two Bolsheviks had crossed the frontier to carry out the plan.

The Paris police, says the Petit Parisien, were warned some time ago that a plot was brewing against the Premier's life. It states that the wife of a member of the French consular service formerly stationed in Russia was in the Russian Library in the Avenue Gobelins a fortnight ago and overheard a discussion which made her sure that an attempt against the Premier was in preparation. This library is one frequented by Maximists. The woman informed her husband of what she had heard and he notified the police, who assured him that the persons in question would be closely watched.

Emile Cottin, who fired the shots at Premier Clemenceau, was taken last night to Sante prison. An examination of the automobile in which the Premier was riding when he was fired upon showed seven distinct bullet marks.

Cottin is a Frenchman, twenty-three years of age. He said he was a cabinetmaker's assistant. He was born at Creil in the Department of the Oise and lived at Mont Rouge. The father and mother of Cottin are simple working people. They live in Rue Convention, the father working in a factory at Issy les Moulineaux. A brother, aged seventeen, also works in a factory there. A second brother is five and a half years old.

Neighbors of the family describe Emile Cottin as being addicted to neither smoking nor drinking, but say he was a great reader of novels and books of astronomy and sociology. His father tried in vain to combat the anarchist ideas of his son, but the youth ridiculed him as being old-fashioned. When the father heard the news of the attempted assassination he was at work, but felt a presentiment, it is said, that the criminal was his son. Cottin has been under treatment for an affection of the heart and a disease of the larynx.

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ASSASSIN'S SHOT HALTS PEACE TALK AT CRITICAL STAGE

Discussions Had Reached Point When Work on Treaty Could Begin.

PARIS. Feb. 20.—Premier Clemenceau was shot at the moment he was starting for a meeting that might have had a decisive influence in systematizing the problems of the conference so as to lead the course of the transactions of the body from war conditions and to a state of peace.

It appeared that British, American, Italian and French sentiment was crystallizing on plans to take in hand the construction of the actual peace treaty, and this would undoubtedly have been one of the chief subjects discussed at the conference set for 10 o'clock yesterday morning with Premier Clemenceau, Arthur J. Balfour, Col. E. M. House and Baron Shonghing as participants.

The preliminary soundings on this question had already been taken, and the prospect seemed good for the decision upon an efficient procedure that would secure results within a short time from all the conference commissions, permitting the early drafting of the essentials of the peace treaty—perhaps by the time of President Wilson's return from America. In such an event the enemy delegates could have been called in by April and the actual peace consummated by early summer.

One of Premier Clemenceau's first thoughts after being shot was to send word to Secretary Balfour, Col. House and Baron Sonning that he could not keep his engagement. Mr. Balfour and Baron Sonning went to Col. House's office on receipt of the news. It is understood they reached an agreement which will materially advance the procedure of the conference and hasten the conclusion of peace.

Much is still dependent upon M. Clemenceau and French opinion generally, yet the indications are, as viewed in American quarters, that a co-operation will become general to that end.

Reports regarding the Premier's condition are borne out by the later examinations. It would appear that M. Clemenceau will be able to resume his activities about the time that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and Orlando return to Paris.

One of the four vice-presidents selected by the French government was chosen President of the conference—Premiers Lloyd George and Orlando, Secretary of State Lansing and Mariano Salomé—will preside over the full conference if it is found necessary to hold a plenary session before the recovery of the French Premier.

ERZBERGER ACCUSED BY ALLIES OF FALSELY REPORTING NEGOTIATIONS

Official Note Shows That German Delegate Changed Phrases in the Text of Letters.

PARIS. Feb. 20.—Communications and declarations made to the press by the German Government or Matthias Erzberger, Chairman of the German Armistice Delegation, contain "arrant inaccuracies which require immediate correction," declares an official note issued here. The note says:

"First—the text of Chancellor Scheidemann's protest communicated to the press by the German Government differs notably from the original text handed to Marshal Foch by Erzberger at Treves on Feb. 16 at 6 o'clock P. M. The first phrase as communicated to the press follows:

"The German Government is conscious of the grave consequences that acceptance of the convention must entail."

The first phrase of the text as handed to Marshal Foch by Herr Erzberger reads:

"The German Government is conscious of the grave consequences that either acceptance or refusal of the convention must entail." (In German "sowohl die annahme wie die ablehnung des abkommen").

"In the same way a whole new phrase has been inserted into the text communicated to the press as follows:

"It cannot yet be said if we are able to follow the instructions of the Allied High Command."

This phrase does not figure in the text as given to Marshal Foch by Erzberger.

"Second—Herr Erzberger declared at Weimar, in reference to this protest:

"This German note was handed to Marshal Foch before the signing of the convention and was accepted by him. From our point of view, then, it must be considered as forming part of the new armistice convention."

Marshal Foch has already informed the President of the German delegation several times that the

27TH DIVISION MEN READY TO BE MUSTERED OUT SOON AS THEY ARRIVE IN MARCH

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Col. Kincaid Reports New York Guardsmen Are Fit and Records in Shape.

PARADE PLANS ARE UP.

Vanguard of O'Ryan's Organization Begins Work on Reception Here.

"When the men of the 27th—the New York State National Guard Division—arrive here about the middle of March every man will fit to be demobilized and put back into civilian life within twenty-four hours. Moreover, there won't be anything in the way of a hitch in 'paper work' to delay demobilization."

So spoke Lieut. Col. J. Lester Kincaid, Judge Advocate of the division, to-day when asked whether it would be likely that the New York troops would be held at Camp Upton for an indefinite period before being discharged.

Col. Kincaid arrived here yesterday with nineteen other officers of the 27th to make arrangements for receiving the New York soldiers. He brought with him full authority from Major Gen. O'Ryan to make all arrangements, not only for the embarkation of the troops, but also for the great parade which is to be given by the New York men in this city.

In the party with Col. Kincaid are Lieut. Col. William T. Starr, Assistant Chief of Staff; Major L. A. Salisbury, Division Inspector; Major William E. Lane Jr., 192d Infantry; Major Charles A. MacArthur, 162d Infantry; Capt. G. B. Gibbons, 104th Field Artillery; Capt. Jerome F. Langer, 106th Infantry; Capt. James S. Wadsworth, Headquarters Troop; Capt. James G. Motley, 102d Field Signal Battalion; Capt. Chester P. Jones, 106th Infantry; Capt. George E. Burns, 101st Infantry; Capt. Edward C. Burns, 101st Infantry; Capt. John Newman, 101st Infantry; Lieut. Fielding V. Jackson, 105th Infantry; Lieut. Eugene L. Mulvaney, 107th Infantry; Lieut. Edward McCabe, 108th Infantry; Lieut. Edgar T. Bowman, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, and Lieut. Theodore Crane, 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

Texts duly signed by the Allied and Enemy Plenipotentiaries alone formed part of the armistice conventions. This note does not agree within that category. It is absolutely independent of the convention. It constitutes a mere manifestation of the purely platonic activity of Scheidemann.

"Third—Finally, Erzberger, alleging certain pretended declarations of Marshal Foch, has affirmed that 'Pourparlers would be opened at an early date on the question of peace preliminaries.'

"The fact is that Marshal Foch categorically refused to give the slightest intimation on this subject, notwithstanding the lively insistence of Erzberger."

WILSON SENDS WIRELESS MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

Young Woman Previously Had Been Mulcted \$100 for Similar Offenses.

Miss Helen Sperry of No. 156 Albermarle Road, Flatbush, convicted of speeding her automobile across the Queenboro Bridge at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour, was fined \$50 to-day by Magistrate Doyle in the Long Island City Police Court. It was the second similar conviction of Miss Sperry, who was fined \$100 on Nov. 1 last for speeding forty miles an hour on the Manhattan Bridge.

Miss Sperry was taking Dr. Axel C. Halbeck of No. 181 West 87th Street to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital when she was arrested. Dr. Halbeck told the court that Miss Sperry was exceeding the speed limit as were all the other cars on the bridge, for they were going at the same speed as the traffic.

Miss Sperry said she did not know how fast she was going, but was sure it was not in excess of the legal rate. Undeterred, he said, and the trial machine for several thousand feet and verified the speed.

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The new bill, which is expected to meet the demands of Senators New, Jones and others who have insisted upon action to curb I. W. W. and other radical activities, follows:

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"SECTION 2.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons convicted of violating any section of this act shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both."

A sub-committee consisting of Senators Walsh of Montana, King of Utah and Brandege of Connecticut was authorized to add an additional section extending the bill's provisions to transmission through the mails of propaganda.

"SECTION 3.—That any person or persons convicted of violating any section of this act shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both."

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